



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

masses. It is simple but effective, and so delicate in its indications that the utmost care was necessary to avoid interference for external causes, often difficult to control. Full details are given, as they are of great interest, especially to those who contemplate the use of a quartz torsion fibre. It is interesting to note that the author was never able, throughout a long series of experiments, to control absolutely the zero point of his balance. Although quartz is enormously superior to any other suspension thus far proposed, it is still defective in this respect. For some cause which Dr. Mackenzie is unable to give, the zero was constantly shifting. He does not clearly say whether this partakes of the nature of a 'drift' in one direction or not. In a long series of experiments, made by direction of the writer of this notice, for the purpose of trying to improve the existing form of the vertical force magnetometer, quartz fibres were used. Although apparently well protected from convection currents and changes in temperature, the mirror attached to them *was never actually at rest*. When this shifting and drifting is small, as it usually is, and observations are of the nature of those described by Dr. Mackenzie, that is, not in themselves extending over long periods, the error arising from it may be readily and correctly eliminated.

The apparatus used for observing the attraction of isotropic masses was of the same character, and similar to that used by Professor Boys. The conclusion reached, the experimental results being in agreement within one or two-tenths of one per cent., is that neither in the case of crystalline nor isotropic masses was any deviation from the law of Newton detected. The author fails to note the very ingenious and interesting method of attacking the problem of the attraction of crystalline masses proposed by Poynting in his Adams Prize Essay on the Density of the Earth. Poynting proposes to test the

question of there being different properties as to attraction along different axes of crystals by the *directive action* which must exist when one sphere of a crystal is in the field of another. He made some experiments along that line, and his work probably preceded by a year or two that of Dr. Mackenzie. At the present moment, with library out of reach, I am unable to say whether he has published any further results.

The *Influence of Temperature on the Transparency of Solutions*, by E. S. Nichols and Mary C. Spencer, is another prominent article of the Review. Transparency to various wave-lengths was tested and a number of color solutions were examined. There are also papers on the Electric Conductivity of Certain Salt Solutions, by A. C. MacGregory, a continuation of the paper on Forces between Fine Solid Particles totally Immersed in Liquids and among the minor contributions is one interesting and useful on the Variation of Internal Resistance of a Voltaic Cell with Current, by Professor Carhart.

T. C. M.

NEW BOOKS.

- Die Chemie des Chlorophylls*. L. MARCHLEWSKI. Hamburg und Leipzig, Leopold Voss. 1895. Pp. iv + 82. M. 2.
- Les Aurores polaires*. ALFRED ANGOT. Paris, Felix Alcan. 1895. Pp. vii + 315.
- Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Psychologie*. JOHANNES REHMKE. Hamburg und Leipzig, Leopold Voss. 1894. Pp. 582. M. 10.
- Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. III*. Des Moines, Published for the Iowa Geological Survey. 1895. Pp. 501.
- Magnetismus und Hypnotismus*. G. W. GESSMAN. Vienna, A. Hartleben. 2d edition. Pp. xiv + 205.
- Bulletin of the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala*. Edited by HJ. SÖGREN. Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksells. 1893-1894. Pp. 95, 293.